

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

#### Steamboat Departures.

Stevens Bay Wing No. 31 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.  
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

#### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville ..... 7:45 A. M. 3:35 P. M.  
Arrive at Louisville ..... 11:30 A. M. 6:35 P. M.  
Leave Louisville ..... 2:55 P. M. 6:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Frankfort ..... 7:00 P. M. 9:25 A. M.

#### Stage Departures.

LEAVES  
Hardsburg and Danville, (Daily) ..... 9:30 A. M.  
Snoddyville, (Daily) ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Georgetown, (Tri-Weekly) ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Offices at Capital Hotel.

#### Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes ..... 6:30 A. M.  
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern Express ..... 8:25 A. M.  
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at ..... 2:45 P. M.  
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern Express closes at ..... 6:45 P. M.  
Third Louisville, Cincinnati, and Eastern Express closes at ..... 9:30 A. M.  
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes ..... 8:25 A. M.  
Bridgeport and Clarksville mail closes ..... 4:30 P. M.  
Fayette and Great Croft goes, and West Sulphur mail closes ..... 8:00 A. M.  
Liquor office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.  
JAMES G. HAGHTTT, P. M.

#### A SINGULAR DUEL.

Major Bradford, called, by way of eminence, "the Major," was the most noted duelist of the day. A dead shot, a perfect master of fence, and in his eminence, utterly relentless, his name had become a terror to all who knew him.

In the midst of a knot of angry friends, one day, the Major was discussing his "last adieu," and complacently explaining how it came that he mortally wounded his adversary instead of killing him on the spot, when one of two gentlemen standing within hearing suddenly advanced and struck him in the face. The spectators stood aghast. What could have tempted the stranger to rush thus madly on his fate? He was an old man. Already, to appearance, half three-score and ten years passed over his head. He must, indeed, have been weary of life, whose brief remnant he stood. You wished to make sure work, and overreached yourself.

More than once the Major looked appealingly at the speaker's face; but in those remorseless, sightless eyes there was no sympathy. And as the laboring breathing grew fainter, the old man resumed his listening attitude. At last all was very still.

"He is dead!" he said; and its wretched expression of sober melancholy settled on the old man's face, as, taking his companion's arm, he turned and walked leisurely away.

"Are the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a court-attacke, who he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes," replied Patrick, "they have agreed to send out for half a gallon."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

DESIRING TO CHANGE LOCATION, I WILL SET THE LAND WHICH I now own, situated on Kentucky river, 2½ miles from Elizabethtown, Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike Road, to the west. Address,

J. F. DICKINSON,  
Frankfort Post-office, Frankfort, Ky.

#### PIANOS! PIANOS!!

MRS. JANE BUTLER.

OFFICE THIS CITY, HAS SECURED THE AGENCY OF STENZEN & CO.'S Improved Pianos, and Piano-wire, the premium of the Louisville Fair, Mrs. Butler is prepared to furnish these Pianos, better suited and easier to play for what the market demands, and her offer is to sell them at a discount of 25% off the list price, and to all professors of music, she is entitled to all professors' fees.

This gentleman, "replied the other, resuming the arm of his companion, "will return here in an hour, to confer with any one you may designate."

And the two strangers took their leave together.

At sunrise, on the following morning the principals and their seconds made their appearance on the ground selected. No one else was present—not even a surgeon. The Major, in his own experience, never had needed one; and his opponent, it was plain was careless of the consequence.

There was no necessity of delay. The preliminaries had been settled. The parties were to fight with pistols, at ten paces, the combat to continue until one or both had fallen. One had been insisted on by the stranger, which called an indignant hisp to the Major's cheek, as it seemed to imply an imputation upon his honor, though he submitted to it with the best grace he could. It was, that before placing the combatants, the bodies of both should be inspected, to see that no secret protective device was employed by either.

The ground was measured and the men placed. There was a marked contrast between the two in more respects than that of years. The old man, erect and motionless as a statue, his whitened locks floating on the breeze, never once looked at his antagonist, though his side was turned. His face was stern and determined, but had nothing malignant in it. The Major, on the other hand, glared fiercely at his foe, seeming even to grudge him the few moments of life yet eke'd out to him.

"Were my father I would kill him!" he answered, audibly, to some whispered expositors of his second, who was evidently touched by the old man's venerable appearance.

The pistols were put in the hands of the principals, and the giving of the word was explained.

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

"Ready," both answered.

Still the old man moved not, nor did he direct a single glance at his adversary. His eyes were fixed in front; his attitude was one of rapt attention. He seemed like one listening intently.

"Fire!" Without changing the direction of his gaze, or other movement than that of his arm, which rose with the precision of a nicely adjusted machine the old man brought his pistol to the level of his enemy's breast. For an instant he held it there. Still no look in the direction it pointed. Still the same appearance of eager listening.

The Major was in no hurry. He could afford to take time with a man who had his pistol at random, without looking whitherward. He took deliberate aim. He was determined to make sure work. If his ball missed his adversary's heart, even a fraction of an inch, he would never make any pretension to skill again.

The sharp report of the stranger's pistol was followed by a convulsive jerk of the Major's arm, which caused the discharge of his weapon far wide of its mark, while he staggered a few paces backward, fell heavily to the ground.

"Conduct me to him," said the old man to his friend.

The latter took his principal's arm, and led him to the prostrate form of the Major, whose second, kneeling by his side, had torn open his garment, exposing to view the fatal wound in his breast, made by the stranger's bullet.

"Is your friend seriously hurt?" inquired the latter coolly.

"You can see for yourself, sir," the second answered.

"There you're in error," replied the other; "I am totally blind."

The wounded man, who had by this time revived a little, and his second, looked at the stranger in astonishment. There was no visible defect in his organs of vision, but there was a fixity of look—that bending of the eyes on vacancy—which so unmistakably evinced the absence of sight.

"Who are you? and what was your motive in seeking this encounter?" the Major firmly inquired.

"First, are you in a condition to review it?" inquired the stranger.

"There is no need—I am dying."

"When I have told you who I am," the stranger resumed, "you will scarce require

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 17, 1871

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### FOR SALE, A LARGE & SPLENDID FARM, AND EXTENSIVE AND VARIOUS PERSONAL PROPERTY.

**H**EAT REQUIRING ME TO WINTER I reside, containing over seven hundred and eighty acres, situate in Franklin and Woodford Counties, Ky., five miles from Frankfort, on the Railroad to Lexington, and the Turnpike to Versailles, and I can confidently say there is no better farm in Kentucky, all things considered.

The Location is beautiful, convenient, and healthy.

The Buildings are elegant, spacious, substantial, and for all appropriate purposes; the Farm being supplied with three other comfortable dwellings and suitable buildings, besides the principal residence.

The Soil was naturally good, and has been kept in a high state of fertility, and is now ready to yield the heaviest crops of hemp, grains, and grasses.

The Water is of all kinds, abundant, and convenient for domestic, stock, and ornamental uses.

The Fencing is of durable materials of various kinds, is in good condition, with timber ample for future supply.

Society is excellent; and religious, educational, and social conveniences abundant and varied.

A Division of the Farm into four parts can be judiciously effected, so that each will have its appropriate dwelling and other buildings;

and I will sell separately that part on the north side of the railroad, having superior soil, water, timber, roads, and two sets of buildings, all in good condition.

The Terms will be made easy, after a cash payment of one half of the purchase money at the time of giving possession in October next.

Purchasers are invited to inspect the premises in person, or apply by mail for full description.

An Auction Sale will be held on the premises on the 5th of September next, consisting of Durham Cattle, "Improved Kentucky" Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Fatting Hogs, Farm and Saddle Horses, Crops on hand, and Implements of all kinds, which will be duly advertised.

ROBERT W. SCOTT.  
FRANKFORT, Ky., July 1st, 1871-1'

In Medicine Purity is the first Consideration

#### DR. W. H. HALL MANSION BLOCK.

at. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,

which, for purity and price, defies competition. Also Laces and Gen lements'

COLLET ARTICLES, COMBS, RUBBER and BUFFALO HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTHP BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, INFANT BRUSHES, SHAVING BRUSHES, and FOOT ERUSHES.

French Extracts for the Handkerchief,

COLLET SOAPS, PORT MONEY'S POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, FINE OLD WHISKY, WINES, and BRANDY

For Medicinal and Family use.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that WILLIAM JONES, a fugitive from justice, was indicted in the Casey Circuit Court for the murder of Maria Williams, 1st August, 1870, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said William Jones, and his delivery to the jailor of Marion county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1871, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

5 feet 7 inches high; eye 2½ inches; hair black, wavy, curly; nose broad; mouth large; skin dark; weight about 175 pounds.

DESCRIPTION.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN JONES, a fugitive from justice, was indicted in the Franklin Circuit Court for the murder of John B. Neely, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Andrew Jones, and his delivery to the jailor of Perry county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1871, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

5 feet 7 inches high; eye 2½ inches; hair black, wavy, curly; nose broad; mouth large; skin dark; weight about 175 pounds.

DESCRIPTION.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN JONES, a fugitive from justice, was indicted in the Franklin Circuit Court for the murder of John B. Neely, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Andrew Jones, and his delivery to the jailor of Perry county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

5 feet 7 inches high; eye 2½ inches; hair black, wavy, curly; nose broad; mouth large; skin dark; weight about 175 pounds.

DESCRIPTION.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN JONES, a fugitive from justice, was indicted in the Franklin Circuit Court for the murder of John B. Neely, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Andrew Jones, and his delivery to the jailor of Perry county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

5 feet 7 inches high; eye 2½ inches; hair black, wavy, curly; nose broad; mouth large; skin dark; weight about 175 pounds.

DESCRIPTION.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN JONES, a fugitive from justice, was indicted in the Franklin Circuit Court for the murder of John B. Neely, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Andrew Jones, and his delivery to the jailor of Perry county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

5 feet 7 inches high; eye 2½ inches; hair black, wavy, curly; nose broad; mouth large; skin dark; weight about 175 pounds.

DESCRIPTION.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN JONES, a fugitive from justice, was indicted in the Franklin Circuit Court for

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

## TELEGRAMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentuck Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. It is now in full and uninterrupted circulation. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

## ADVERTISING:

Rates of advertising in tri-weekly:  
One square, first insertion..... 100  
One square, each continuation..... 25  
Rates of advertising in Weekly:  
One square, 10 lines or more per less, 1 insertion..... \$1.50  
For each subsequent insertion..... \$1.50  
Two-column advertisements, or ad. 1 insertion to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent. additional.  
Local notice 20 cents a line each insertion.  
Liberal contracts can be made for larger & verterous items can be inserted more than once.

J STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

THURSDAY AUGUST 17, 1871.

## THE ELECTIONS THIS FALL.

In California the election for Governor, State officers, and members of Congress, takes place September 5. The opposing candidates are:

Democratic. R. P. Butler, Governor..... Henry H. Haight..... Newton Booth, Lieut. Gov. .... E. J. Lewis..... R. P. Butler, Sup. Judge..... Sheldon S. Wright..... A. C. Niles, Secy. of State..... P. P. Moore..... Wm. Nichols, Counter-Gen. .... R. O. Dewitt..... Thos. J. Green, Treasurer..... A. F. Cramel..... Ferg. Baker, Attorney Gen. .... J. H. Hamilton..... J. J. Ford, Love, Capt. Publ. Co. .... P. G. T. Beauregard, Surgeon Gen. .... John W. Best..... R. B. Gardner, Clerk Sup. Ct. .... Thos. Lupton..... Grant L. Taggart, State Printer..... John A. Barnes..... T. J. Sprague, Batt. Com. .... John H. Brown..... J. D. McLean, Com. Dis. Lawyer Archib. S. O. Huntington, Com. Dis. .... das. W. Coffey, A. A. Sargent, Com. Dis. .... das. George Pierce..... John M. Coggin.

The State, in 1860, elected Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court by 8,000 majority, though in 1863 Grant's vote exceeded Seymour's by a few hundred.

In Wyoming Territory, an election for Legislature will take place September 5.

Maine elects a Governor and Legislature September 11. The Republicans have nominated the present Governor, Perlman, and the Democrats, C. P. Kimball. Last year Perlman's majority was 5,000.

On the same day an election will be held in New Mexico for a Delegate to Congress. In 1863 the Republican candidate had 1,821 majority.

Texas, on the 4th of October, will elect four members of Congress. No Republican candidates have been nominated yet. The Democratic members are: L. W. S. Herndon; 2, J. C. Connor; 3, D. C. Gridings; 4, John C. Hancock. The State had three Republicans and one Democrat in the last Congress.

Pennsylvania holds an election October 10, for Auditor, for Surveyor General, and for members of the Legislature. The candidates for Auditor General are W. McCandless, Republican, D. Stanton, Democrat; for Surveyor General, J. H. Cooper, Republican, R. B. Heath, Democrat. An election takes place at the same time in Philadelphia for municipal offices, concerning which there is a considerable disruption of party arrangements.

Ohio elects a Governor, State officers, and Legislature, on October 10th. In 1863 Governor Hayes was elected over Pendleton by 7,518 majority. The following is a list of the candidates:

Republican, Democratic, Governor..... Edw. F. Noyes..... G. W. McCandless, Lt. Gov. .... J. C. Connor..... J. H. Cooper, Atto. Gen. .... F. B. Smith..... Edw. S. Watson, Auditor..... James W. Hinman..... J. B. Cockrell, Treasurer..... Issue R. Weis..... Gustavus Brundt, Sup. Judge..... Wm. W. Brewster..... G. W. Goddard, Com. Dis. .... Wm. A. Thompson, Com. Dis., School Com. .... Thos. W. Harvey..... Wm. W. Ross, Com. Sup. Ct. .... Rodney Foss ..... Com. Pat. ....

Iowa votes on the same day with Ohio. The election is for State officers, and also for a Legislature, which will have to elect a Senator of the United States. The candidates for State officers are:

Democratic, Republican, Governor..... J. C. Knapp..... C. C. Carpenter, Lt. Gov. .... M. M. Knapp..... H. E. Davis, Judge Sup. Ct. .... John J. Dunn, Lt. G. D. Pitt, Sup. Pub. Inv. Edward M. Sumner, Abnerethy.

Maryland elects State officers and Legislature on November 7th. The Republicans have made no nominations yet. The Democratic majority in the State is over 20,000, and the candidate for that party for Governor is William Pinkney Whyte, of Baltimore.

Massachusetts has an election for State officers and Legislature on November 7th. The nominations have not yet been made by either party.

Mississippi on November 7th, will elect a Legislature and county officers.

Minnesota will, on November 7th, elect a Governor, State officers, and Legislature. The nominations have not been made by either party.

In Illinois a Congressman at large is to be elected on November 7th, and a large force of county officers.

New York, New Jersey, and Wisconsin elect State officers this year, and in the two latter Governors and Legislatures; but the nominations have not yet been made.

The handsomest gain we have made in the State is the election of Bryan S. McClure as Representative from the counties of Casey and Russell, over Col. Silas Adams, the late member from that district. Colonel Adams was the acknowledged leader of the Radical party in the Legislature during his term. With the prestige thus obtained he went into the canvass with a confidence which was shared by his friends, and his re-election was regarded in the early part of the canvass as a foregone conclusion. The result shows how vain are human calculations, especially in politics, when made by Radicals where there is no negro vote to rely upon for support. In Casey county, the home of Colonel Adams, Mr. McClure's majority is 186, and in Russell 152, making a total of 338. All honor to the gallant Democracy of Casey and Russell, who have redeemed their district and won such a splendid victory.

A political organization, to be called the "Young Democracy," is soon to be formed in Covington.

Only five Irish voted the Radical ticket in Bourbon county on Monday.

## CRIME IN KENTUCKY AND MASSACHUSETTS.

A short time ago, in commenting upon the statistics of murder in Kentucky, as shown by the Mayssville Republican, which, under a death's head and cross-bones, publishes every death from violence, whether in affray, self-defense, or cold blood, as a murder, and duplicates them whenever a reward is offered by the Governor for the offender, we claimed that the record of Kentucky would compare favorably with any other State in this respect. In this connection we cited Massachusetts, and especially the district represented by Ben Butler, but did not then have at hand the statistics to exhibit. The following extract from a speech delivered by Hon. R. T. W. Duke, of Virginia, in Congress April 31, 1871, bears us out in our statement in regard to the relative amount of crime in the two States. How many of the 333 cases of felonious assault against the person involved death we have no means of knowing, but since in one county alone there are credited seven murders, it is reasonable to suppose that, with nearly 7,000 offenses not felonious against the person, the deaths from violence exceed the number made out by the Mayssville Republican even under its system of double entry. Those who take pleasure in defaming Kentucky for lawlessness and crime, and point with pride to New England as the model of righteousness and peace, will find useful reading in the facts thus furnished by Mr. Duke:

Now, sir, let us turn to Massachusetts, two of whose Representatives at least seem so anxious to suppress "Southern outrages," I quote now from "Public Document, Massachusetts, 1863," which any gentleman can had in the library. I find for the year ending September 30, 1863, the following list of offenses:

Offenses against the person, felonious..... 383

Offenses against the person, not felonious..... 6,937

Offenses against property..... 4,993

Offenses against the currency and credits..... 293

Offenses against public justice..... 107

Offenses against public peace..... 1,196

And now, sir, what comes next? I pray you tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, and above all, do not whisper it in your rotunda, for were you to do so Elder Brewster would shoot his little indisputable and the spirit of old Miles Standish might stalk forth from the canvass, sword in hand, and inflict on his degenerate descendants a vengeance more summary than he ever inflicted upon the aborigines of Massachusetts.

The next item is "offenses against chastity, morality, and decency," 29,370; then we have offenses against public policy, 4,521; and finally, other offenses, 4,255, making in all the enormous sum of 12,948 in one year. I will now give the statistics from the district of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler], who is afflicted with "the horrors" in regard to the South, and I find the following lists:

Murder..... 7

Assault with intent to kill..... 2

Assault with intent to ravish..... 3

Assault with intent to rob..... 3

Felonious assault..... 7

Assault, aggravated..... 7

Burglary, not being armed..... 6

Larceny in building..... 22

Larceny from person..... 44

Forgery..... 7

Assault with dangerous weapons..... 3

Assault, and assault and battery..... 52

Enterling in the night without breaking, or breaking and entering in day with intent..... 78

Malicious mischief..... 73

Malicious trespass..... 52

Receiving stolen goods..... 12

Embezzlement..... 8

Perjury..... 1

Adultery..... 29

Polygamy..... 8

Fornication..... 13

Indecent exposure..... 2

Houses still fire..... 5

Lewdness..... 22

Drunkenness..... 242

Gangrene..... 7

Gaming..... 77

Liquor-selling..... 304

Liquor-keeping..... 167

Liquor-carrying..... 8

Liquor-nuisance..... 55

Sunday in violation..... 67

Selling unwholesome provisions..... 1

Peddling..... 34

Burning woods..... 3

Appropriation unlawful..... 8

Other offenses..... 509

This is the long dreary catalogue for Essex county alone. I have, no doubt, omitted some items in the account. Upon looking over the list, it is difficult to conjecture what those other offenses were. I suppose they would not do to be named. Now, sir, if the gentleman from Essex will take my district from one end to the other, I do not think he will be able to find a catalogue to compare with this; if it reaches half the amount I shall be surprised. Well may we say:

"Oh, wad some power the gift wad gie us To see oursels as others see us! Wad frane a blunder free us, A foolish notion."

The Cincinnati Commercial is well known for its enterprise in gathering news, for which it spares no pains or expense. We have been specially struck with this fact in reading the account given by one of its correspondents who apparently visited Lexington, Paris, and Frankfort for the purpose of writing up the negro election riots. His report of the market-house riot here is as full of lies as an egg is of meat. Its spirit may be judged from the fact, that he states, as a reliable piece of information, that Silas N. Bishop, who was murdered while unarmed and unarmed by one, was a prominent leader of the Democratic mob, which he represents as assaulting the negroes without provocation. It is bad enough to slander the living without thus maligning the dead. The rest of his account is on a par with this in respect to its false assertions.

The newspapers generally speak of Gen. Forrest as Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest. This is a mistake. His name is Nathaniel Dard Forrest.

Only five Irish voted the Radical ticket in Bourbon county on Monday.

If Gen. Harlan deserves the nomination of Vice President at the hands of his party for his summer's work, we should like to know what reward would be adequate for Gov. Leslie for the splendid victory he has gained for us. We do not propose to nominate him for President nor Vice President either, for the reason that, having elected him Governor, we propose to see Kentucky enjoy the benefits of his wise administration. But we do think he merits all that can be said in recognition of his vigorous and effective canvass, and the following, which we find in the Paducah Kentuckian, is only just to our gallant standard-bearer:

At the close of the rebellion, the United States had actually on hand and ready for immediate use, more of the material and resources of war than any other country in the world ever possessed, before or since. It is to be doubted if the united elements of Germany and France in the recent struggle, compared in value with the prodigious collections which remained upon our hands the day that Lee surrendered his sword. It was the accumulation of four consecutive years, with enormous annual expenditures, and appropriations almost without limit. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of these supplies, by the fact that over twelve hundred millions of dollars were levied in 1861, on the very eve of peace, and when the condition of the South might have been known.

Ships of war, cannon, steamers, arms of every description, ammunition, horses, mules, tents, equipments, stores, clothing, supplies, and all the vast machinery of war, in all its costly and countless forms, were in possession of the various branches of the war and navy departments when the last gun was fired. It is extremely difficult to form even an approximate idea of the value of this property, from the deceptive manner in which the public accounts are kept, and the persistent refusal of the Republicans in Congress to permit any investigation to be made. The departments have habitually resisted information on this subject, and for evident reasons, as will be shown. The appropriations and the public debt permit some basis of calculation, in the absence of stricter proof.

But one thing is certain, and it is that which concerns the American people who have had to bear the cost of the civil war; all this property has disappeared, and no returns can be found for it on the books of the Treasury. It is estimated that over five hundred millions of dollars at least have been realized from this source by sales since 1865, not a single dollar of which has been accounted for, so as to relieve the country or diminish the indebtedness. Not a cent was ever paid into the treasury from these sales. What has become of this enormous sum of money? The question is asked with no expectation of an answer, because this administration has remained deaf to every demand, and its whole aim is to stifle inquiry.

It is pretended, in partial extenuation, that the great sums thus received from these sources have been expended by the war and navy departments. But how expended? Congress appropriates annually, open estimates furnished by these departments, all the money required for the public service, and often largely beyond their real wants. So that, if this explanation be true, the army and navy have not only spent the regular appropriations, which were legally presumed to be sufficient, but have squandered five hundred or more millions besides, without authority of law. That is to say, whenever funds were needed for any particular purpose, or for carrying on any expensive experiment—such, for instance, as Admiral Porter inaugurated two years ago—and there was no appropriation, the department sold ships or arms, and used the money from the sale for this extravagance.

And while this abundant system was going on year after year, these departments were affecting to live within the means voted by Congress, and practising a flagrant deception on the country. They not only surrendered all the regular appropriations, but have consumed the whole of the immense resources besides, which had accumulated during four years of war, and which had cost the nation two thousand millions of dollars. No man or woman can tell how this money was applied, who was enriched by it, or to what extent, and in its uses it has been directed. There is nothing to show for it these hundreds of millions, and no books to prove how they were used.

During the past year arms and munitions to the value of twelve or fifteen millions of dollars were sold to France and Prussia, but that money has not been paid into the Treasury, and, according to this outrageous practice, it may be appropriated to any object which the Secretary chooses. An act of the last Congress prescribed that the unexpended balances shall be carried into the Treasury. But this is no protection, because no account of the sales is required to be rendered, to serve as a check on the amount. Consequently, if the Secretary of War sold fifteen million of arms, he might divert four million and return one as the "unexpended balance," and still be within the letter of an impotent and defective law.

In the event of a foreign war or invasion of the United States would be wholly unprepared. Of the vast navy which existed at the end of the rebellion, an mighty skeleton only remains. Hundreds of steamers have been spirited away, and the remaining stock of arms, supplies, munitions of war, horses and equipments, there is not a visible token. They were all sold, squandered, and stolen; so that from having been the most powerful nation in the elements of warfare in 1865, we are to-day one of the very weakest. The people have a right to demand what has become of all this money, and to ask for the accounts.

Neither one nor the other will ever be produced, because a mass of Radical corruption and fraud would be disclosed that would shock the civilized world. And, as Mr. Beck recently suggested, the election of Democratic Presidents will be the signal for the disappearance of every trace of evidence in the department, concerning these gigantic frauds, and thus the property of the nation is sold and the proceeds pocketed, without an account or voucher being rendered.

**THE RESULT IN KENTUCKY.**

The Radical journals boasted too soon over the result of the Kentucky election. Because there was a falling-off of the Democratic vote in Louisville, the point first heard from, they flattered themselves that the magnificent Democratic majority of former years had been nearly wiped out. The Tribune was willing to concede to Governor Leslie that 20,000 majority, and disingenuously compared that with the majority given for Governor Stevenson in 1863, two years before the negroes voted for the first time in the State. Later returns bring the Tribune and the rest of the braggarts to grief. They show that Leslie has received a larger vote for Governor than Stevenson received in 1863, and his was the largest ever before cast for any candidate for office in Kentucky, in thirty-nine counties, which comprise a little less than a third of the State. Leslie gains on Stevenson 2,154 votes. If the same ratio holds out in the rest of the State, Leslie will have gained over 6,000 votes. The total vote for Leslie should be over 129,000. Our dispatches estimate his majority over Harlan (Radical) at 50,000. This would leave Harlan a total vote of 70,000, the larger part of which comes from the negroes, who did not exercise the right of suffrage until last year, and who this year came out for the first time in full strength. Taking the last census as a basis, the negro vote in Kentucky must be nearly if not quite 45,000, Harlan has therefore received but 25,000 white votes—a heavy falling-off from the vote of Baker (Radical), who in 1863 received 39,500 white votes for Governor. In other words, while the blacks have swollen the Radical aggregate in Kentucky, the negro vote has been abandoned by the Radicals in disgust and gone over to the Democracy. If the Radical organs can get our comfort out of this they are welcome. If the late election shows

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

TUESDAY AUGUST 17, 1871.

**KILLING AT BAGDAD.**—On Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, Addison Cook was shot and instantly killed by Hiram Bohannon, in a cut near Bagdad. The report of the gun was heard, and when Bohannon was asked the cause of the firing he replied, "I have killed that dam thief!" Cook was a desperate character, and a fand of long standing had existed between him and Bohannon. No one but the principals witnessed the tragedy, and the particulars are unknown. Bohannon fled to Jacksonville, four miles north of Bagdad, and, we understand, had an examining trial yesterday.

**A Book Lost.**—Some six months ago I loaned you a book, "Health by Good Living." Will you please leave it with Mr. Nelson Alley, Market street, and greatly oblige, G. M. H.

**The Blue Grass Temperance Convention** convened in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, the 15th. There are about one hundred delegates in attendance from the various lodges. J. J. Hickman, G. W. C. T., is President, and Geo. L. Gault Secretary. The session being purely of a business character, the convention sets with closed doors, and we can give no extended report of the proceedings. J. J. Hickman, G. W. C. T., delivered a very eloquent and interesting lecture, on Tuesday night, in the Presbyterian Church, and our young friend, J. Henry Powell, followed last night in one of his happiest efforts. A goodly number were initiated into "Capital Lodge" after each lecture. The Good Templars keep things quite lively around the Capitol day and night. We understand the convention is likely to remain in session a day or two longer. The following is a list of the officers elected for the next session, which meets in Mayville, February, 1872:

Geo. A. Lewis, Pres., Frankfort; Miss Su. Pool, V. P., Winchester; E. J. Patton, Secy., Paris; L. J. Lawler, F. S., Winchester; J. W. Martin, Treas., Winchester; Frank Dillon, Marshal, Lexington; Miss Alice Austin, D. M., Lexington; Miss Sue Fox, H. S., Lexington; Miss Nellie Stedman, L. U. S., Franklin county; J. A. Hodges, F. G., Frankfort; J. H. Prather, O. G., Lexington; J. H. Young, Chaplain, Franklin county; J. J. Pursey, Past President, Chiladesburg.

**Our city has been enlivened in the past few days by two church weddings, which were both largely attended by the friends of the happy parties. On Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, Mr. W. S. Apleton Johnson was married to Miss Kite Connally, at the Methodist Church by Rev. J. T. Dodd—the church being darkened, and lit with gas. On yesterday, Dr. E. V. Denell, of Little Rock, carried to the altar, at Ascension Church, Miss Mary Cunningham also of Arkansas, visiting her relatives in this city, the ceremony being performed by Rev. L. C. Lince, rector of the church. Both parties took the afternoon train shortly after the conclusion of the ceremony. While congratulating all of them on the happy consummation of their hopes, we give a special greeting to our friend Stape Johnson, hoping that he will find in his bridal tour a pleasant recreation from his less poetical clerical duties in the Yeoman office.**

**Hop To-Night**—The hop to be given by the young men of Frankfort at the Capital Hotel this evening will be a pleasant entertainment. All the necessary committees have been appointed and everything will be conducted in an unexceptionable manner. There are a number of handsome and interesting young ladies visiting the city, and their presence, together with Frankfort's own lovely daughters, will attract the attention of all stony-hearted old bachelors.

**The Louisville, Memphis, and New Orleans Railroad Company** organized in Louisville on Tuesday, by the election of a board of directors, with Lyttleton Cook, Esq., as president. The route contemplated for the road will take it by the mouth of Sal River, through Hardinburg, in Breckinridge county, Hartford, Hopkinsville, Cadiz, and Murray, to Troy Station or Union City, connecting with the Paducah and Gulf and other Southern roads. A branch is also contemplated through Cloverport, Owensboro, and Morganfield to a point opposite Shawneetown, connecting with the Illinois system of roads. This will be a very important road, and will develop a country rich in agricultural and mineral wealth. The energetic men who have taken hold of the project give earnest that it will be pushed forward vigorously.

**Stray.**—David Kirkpatrick has taken up as a stray a dark brown horse, which may be seen at Triplett & Gibon's livery stable, on Ann street. For a full description of the horse, see notice in another column of the Yeoman.

**At a ball at White Sulphur Springs, a Kentucky belle represented "Arctic Moonlight" in a dress of full illusion skirts dotted with swansdown and oxydized glass, and luminous with silver bands and crescents, pine cones, pearls, etc.**

**The sixth annual meeting of the Kentucky State Sunday School Association will meet at the First Presbyterian Church, Lebanon, on Tuesday, August 22. Ministers of the Gospel, Superintendents of Sabbath Schools, and delegates appointed by Sabbath Schools or Sabbath School Conventions, are especially invited to attend this meeting.**

**Woman's Rights.**—Jennie C. Clifton made a speech in New York, in which she announced herself as a candidate for Congress on a woman's rights and labor beer platform. Her sister, the irrepressible Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, is a candidate for the Presidency on the free-love "departure."

**Scott Fair.**—The Scott county fair will begin next Thursday, and continue three days. The Georgetown concert band will furnish the music.

**The August term of the Fayette circuit court is in session.**

## GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS.

**HICKMAN COUNTY.**  
Governor—Leslie, 1,089; Harlan, 222. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 1,680; Thomas, 221. Attorney General—Rodman, 2,070; Brown, 218. Auditor—Smith, 1,673; Krippenstapel, 218. Treasurer—Tate, 1,820; Fry, 1,820. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 1,076; Pratt, 191; Mobley, 25. Register—Grant, 1,674; McClary, 215. Legislature—A. S. Artold (Dem.), 1,038; T. E. Gleeson (Dem.), 284; Senate—H. S. Hale (Dem.), 875; W. C. Clark (Dem.), 453. County Attorney—N. P. Moss (Dem.), 658; W. W. Grey (Dem.), 427; G. W. Gufty (Dem.), 224. T. G. POORE, Clerk.

## MASON COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 1,249; Harlan, 1,046. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 1,622; Thomas, 1,622. Attorney General—Rodman, 2,079; Brown, 1,911. Auditor—Smith, 1,820; Krippenstapel, 1,008. Treasurer—Tate, 1,820; Fry, 1,820. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 1,827; Pratt, 927; Register—Grant, 1,627; Mobley, 1,014. Legislature—W. W. Baldwin (Dem.), 1,854; R. L. Cooper (Dem.), 1,866; Mateo Christol (Rep.), 188; R. S. Hudson (Rep.), 89; James Gault (Rep.), 115; Geo. Galbreath (Rep.), 199; E. L. Gault (Rep.), 5. Attest: GEO. W. SIFLNER, Clerk Mason County Court.

## MONROE COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 715; Harlan, 413. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 1,191; Thomas, 846. Attorney General—Rodman, 696; Brown, 334. Auditor—Smith, 709; Krippenstapel, 322. Treasurer—Tate, 686; Fry, 332. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 709; Pratt, 677; Mobley, 342. Register—Grant, 656; McClary, 322. Legislature—J. Rowan (Dem.), 601; J. W. Baker (Dem.), 362; J. W. Overstreet, 257.

## BATH COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 1,172; Harlan, 933. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 1,191; Thomas, 846. Attorney General—Rodman, 696; Brown, 334. Auditor—Smith, 709; Krippenstapel, 322. Treasurer—Tate, 686; Fry, 332. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 709; Pratt, 677; Mobley, 342. Register—Grant, 656; McClary, 322. Legislature—A. W. Biscum (Dem.), 1,177; D. S. Trumbo (Ind. Dem.), 778. Total vote, 2,205.

## BASCOM.

Bascom opposed and Trumbo favored the formation of a new county out of portions of Bath, Montgomery, Bourbon, and Nicholas, in which issue the greatest interest was manifested, being a sectional race to the almost entire exclusion of politics. Consequently, the Democratic State ticket was neglected.

Respectfully, J. W. BOYD, Clerk Bath County Court.

## MORNING COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 759; Harlan, 311. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 761; Thomas, 300. Attorney General—Rodman, 672; Brown, 296. Auditor—Smith, 761; Krippenstapel, 296. Treasurer—Tate, 762; Fry, 295. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 762; Pratt, 760; Register—Grant, 762; McClary, 296. Legislature—Wm. Mynderer (Dem.), 857; Sen. Jno. E. Cooper (Dem.), 763; Reuben Patrick (Rep.), 311.

Official: W. T. HAVENS, Clerk.

## MONTEZUMA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 558; Harlan, 862. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 622; Thomas, 779. Attorney General—Rodman, 540; Brown, 296. Auditor—Smith, 521; Krippenstapel, 774. Treasurer—Tate, 520; Fry, 774. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 521; Pratt, 511; Register—Grant, 519; McClary, 296. Legislature—J. W. Stoole (Dem.), 519; J. T. Eggers (Rep.), 572; Sam McPhereson (Rep.), 511; Sen. S. Barlow (Dem.), 518; R. E. Grimard (Rep.), 511.

Attest: W. P. MAXEY, Clerk Monteza County Court.

## GREENUP COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 839; Harlan, 855. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 897; Thomas, 855. Attorney General—Rodman, 870; Brown, 870. Auditor—Smith, 892; Krippenstapel, 849. Treasurer—Tate, 909; Fry, 939. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 910; Pratt, 849. Register—Grant, 908; McClary, 849. Legislature—J. L. Warting (Dem.), 919; John Seaton, &c.

Respectfully, JOHN S. RUSSELL, Crittenden County.

## Crittenden County.

Governor—Leslie, 911; Harlan, 933. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 903; Thomas, 932. Attorney General—Rodman, 909; Brown, 930. Auditor—Smith, 909; Krippenstapel, 923. Treasurer—Tate, 909; Fry, 939. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 910; Pratt, 849. Register—Grant, 908; McClary, 849. Legislature—S. H. Dodge (Dem.), 916; J. M. Woods (Rep.), 937. Senate—F. W. Darby (Dem.), 908.

Attest: E. P. DAVIS, Clerk.

## POWELL COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 209. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## POWELL COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 209; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel, 199. Treasurer—Tate, 252; Fry, 198. Superintendent Public Instruction—Henderson, 253; Pratt, 246; Register—Grant, 253; McClary, 198. Legislature—Geo. C. Melton (Rep.), 243; Wm. M. Fullerton (Bapt. Dem.), 319. R. F. VINSON, Clerk.

## WICHITA COUNTY.

Governor—Leslie, 257; Harlan, 220. Lieutenant Governor—Carlisle, 253; Thomas, 195. Attorney General—Rodman, 253; Brown, 194. Auditor—Smith, 253; Krippenstapel

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

(From Coleman's Rural World)  
ESSAY ON GRAPE GROWING.  
(Read before the Agricultural College of Mo., by  
S. C. Rogers, of Latrobe, Mo.)

Grape-growing in Missouri is rapidly increasing, and is destined to become one of the most important interests of the State. In grape-growing, the first thing to be considered is the propagation of the vine. This may be done in several ways; some of the most important are: First, from the seed. This mode is not desirable unless the grower wishes to obtain a better variety. In this case take fully ripened seed from the best varieties, keep them during winter either in the pulp or in cold, moist sand. Prepare the ground in the fall by spading deep and throwing it into beds. The soil should be light and dry. In the spring, as soon as the ground is in order, thoroughly pulverize the surface of the sand-bed, and sow the seed in rows, two feet apart, averaging an inch in rows; cover them from the soil with two inches deep, varying with the amount of moisture in the soil. When they come up, partially protect them from the sun for the first few days. Supply them with small sticks to run upon to keep them out of the dust. During summer keep the ground well stirred and clear of weeds. If any appear weakly or diseased, pull them up; for the intention is to raise strong and healthy plants. In the fall, if it is not desirable to set them in the vineyard, they should be taken up and heeled in or covered in the bed to protect them from frost. These plants should be set in the vineyard and cultivated until they have fruited. Then the best varieties may be selected and propagated from cuttings, which is the second and most important method.

In propagating from cuttings, select in the fall medium sized and well ripened canes; cut them to two or four eyes, two eyes the best; tie them in bundles from fifty to a hundred each, box them in moist sand or sawdust and keep them in a cool moist place. In the spring, as soon as the ground will permit, put them out in suitable soil which has been thoroughly prepared for the purpose. Set them vertical and cover so that the upper bud will be level with the surface of the ground. They should be put in rows three feet apart and averaging two inches in a row. Cultivate well and in the fall treat them in the same manner as from the seed. This is the best and most common way of propagation; but some varieties do not grow well this way. Such varieties are generally propagated by *layering*. To layer a vine first shorten in its last year's growth to about one-half; second, prepare the ground by thoroughly pulverizing; then in the spring before the buds have opened make a small trench one inch deep in which fasten the vine firmly to the bottom and at the same time cover with fine pulverized dirt. The cane generally takes root at every joint; they should be supplied with small sticks to run upon and not allowed to grow too high. In the fall take them up, cut them up and take care of them in the same manner as from cuttings. There are other modes of propagation which are of great importance; but from the lack of space I cannot give a description of them here.

After raising the plant, the next thing in order is to select a proper location for the vineyard. The best locations in Missouri are, as a general thing, along our large water courses. The ground should lie to the sun, and if possible be protected from the cold north and west winds. The soil should be a dry calcareous loam, draining itself readily. If the best natural locations cannot be obtained the deficiency should be made up, as much as possible, artificially. Experience is proving that those vast areas of rocky lands south Missouri, which have so long been considered as worthless wastes, were well adapted to the growth of the grape. After the location has been selected comes the preparation of the soil. This is of great importance—if necessary the ground should be cleared of all trees, rocks, and stones. Site the ground by plowing and subsoiling the earth of eighteen to twenty inches; though the sub-soil should not be thrown to the surface.

After the ground is prepared, what varieties should be planted? In a large State like ours, where the soil and climate differ so much, this is a difficult question. While one variety would do well another would make no entire failure. The safest plan is to select those varieties which have given the most general satisfaction. The following are a few which have given satisfaction in Missouri: 1st, the Concord; 2d, Norton's Va.; 3d, Rodger's Hybrid No. 1; and 4th, the Delaware; all of which cannot be too highly recommended. Those with many other varieties should be tried by every grape-grower.

### PLANTING THE VINE.

The vines should be planted in rows from six to twelve feet apart—varying with the variety—strong growth requiring more space to obtain the sun and air than slow growers. Select the best developed plants grown from cuttings or layers; lay off the ground with a line and put a peg wherever a plant is to be set; dig a hole eight or ten inches deep, and throw a small quantity of well pulverized soil in the bottom; put in the plant taking care to spread the roots; then fill in among the roots with well pulverized soil and pack gently. The upper bud should be left above the surface of the ground. The plant may be set either in the fall or spring; if in the fall a small mound of earth should be raised around the plant to keep away the water and protect it from the winter. This mound should be removed in the spring as soon as the ground will permit. Spring planting is the best, other things being equal.

### THE FIRST YEAR.

The first year in the vineyard, cultivate well and keep clear of weeds; in the fall as soon as the leaves have dropped commence pruning by cutting the vines back to three eyes; after this is done cover them with a small mound of earth to protect them from winter. Now comes the time to decide between training to stakes or trellis—both methods have been followed with success; but since the vine is spread more in the action of the sun and air on trellis this method is growing into popular favor; besides, the long run, it is the cheapest. The trellis should be put up in the winter preceding the second year's growth. It should consist of durable posts set firmly into the ground with No. 10 wire stretched from one to the other. The first wire should be about twenty inches from the ground, the second eighteen above this, and the third eighteen above the second.

### THE SECOND YEAR.

In the spring of the second year as soon as the ground is in order take off the mound of earth and cultivate as in the first year. When the vines begin to grow go over them and rub off all the buds but two; always leave the best and never allow two canes to grow out from the same eye. Some do not rub off the third bud, but allow it to grow an inch or so and keep it pinched back to a spur for the purpose of growing bearing canes in the future. As the canes grow tie them to the trellis, and when they have grown about four feet high, check them by pinching off the leader; but never disturb the laterals, for these the fruit of the next season is to grow. In the fall, when it comes time for pruning, cut back the weakest of these two canes to three eyes to grow the young canes for the next year; cut the other main cane back to twelve or fifteen eyes. This will leave from four to eight laterals; cut them back to two or three eyes according to their size. This ends the second year.

### THIRD YEAR.

In the spring of the third year, as soon as the ground is in order, plow and hoe the vineyard, and when vegetation starts and the buds begin to open, go over the vines and rub off one of the buds from the spur, leaving the two best; train these as in the second year.

Summer pruning or pinching in the bearing canes is one of the most important and delicate operations to be performed in grape culture; and in performing this operation the vine-dresser must keep his eyes open. When the young or bearing shoots have grown

about six inches, pinch them off beyond the third bunch. Some pinch off leaving one-half beyond the third bunch; both methods should be tried as it is a disputed point. In a short time they will send out laterals; these should be pinched off beyond the first leaf. These pinches may require the going over the vines two or three times. The object to summer pruning is to concentrate the sap as much as possible into the fruit. In the heat of the third year prune back to spurs the canes that have fruited and train the two new canes in the same manner as in the second year.

### THE FOURTH YEAR.

In the fourth year we have two bearing canes; one two years old, the other one old, besides a spur pruned to three eyes. The treatment during the spring and summer of the fourth year is the same as in the third; but in the fall the cane that has fruited twice must be cut away; the remaining canes are pruned in the same manner as in the fall of the third year. Ever afterwards the treatment is about the same as in the fourth year. Different varieties require different treatment, though the one given will answer for most varieties grown in Missouri.

### DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICES.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.  
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL,  
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMELS,  
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN,  
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH,  
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE,  
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON,  
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH,  
Adjutant General—J. STORDARD JOHNSTON,  
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT,  
Insurance Commissioner—GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,  
Assistant Insurance Commissioner—HENRY T. STANTON,  
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN,  
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH,  
Public Printer—S. J. M. MAJOR,  
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.,  
COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON,  
Associate Judges—W. R. HARDIN, B. J. PEETERS, and WM. GIBSON,  
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH,  
Clerk—ALVIN DEVELL,  
CITY DIRECTORY.

Major—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.  
Police Judge—JONES, B. MAJOR,  
Clerk—S. C. SAYLES,  
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN,  
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM,  
Marshal—H. HYDE,  
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR,  
Jr., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEK, H. A. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TOBIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS,  
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. BALY, J. G. HATCHETT,  
FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. W. S. PRYOR,  
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD,  
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN,  
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON,  
Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER,  
Assessor—PETER J. KELLY,  
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.

Court convenes Third Monday in February and Last Monday in August, Circuit Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRASER COUNTY COURT.

Providing Judge—R. A. THOMAS,  
Clerk—JAMES C. COOKETT,  
County Attorney—ISAAC JELLINE,  
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterly Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

### JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District—Geo. W. Gwin—Second Sunday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. D. Reddish, Constable.

Second District—B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. C. Hughes—On Saturday after the first Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.

Third District—William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Milton Wiggin—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—U. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. H. Harrel, Constable.

Fifth District—Joseph Harrod—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. George Harrod, Constable.

### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, S. C.—Rev. T. J. DOPP, Pastor  
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.  
Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2 P. M.  
Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.  
Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9 1/2 A. M.  
Stewards' meetings—Monday, 7 P. M.  
Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

ASCENSION CHURCH (M. E.)—Rev. L. C. Lance,  
Pastor  
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.  
Sunday school—2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.  
Sunday School—9 1/2 A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. W. W. SEELEY, D. D.,  
Pastor  
Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.  
Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

MEETING HOUSE FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL THAT LARGE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING now occupied by my father, Mr. Hubbard Taylor, and known as the property formerly owned by Mr. John C. Franks. It is one of the most desirable residences in Frankfort.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through Box 153, Frankfort.

G. L. B. H. TAYLOR.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COPPER WHISKY of his own manufacture, from two years old down, which he offers for sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.

Aug 15-11

### NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN has closed, and will reopen the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

None but Parents or Guardians having Children in its institution will be allowed to visit it during vacation.

E. H. BLACK,  
Superintendent.

Jul 15-11

### PROFESSIONAL.

PHIL. LE. D. M. RODMAN

LEE & RODMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

and State Courts held in the city of Louisville, except Jefferson Circuit Court; in the Courts of the counties of Bullitt, Spencer, Shelby, and Oldham, and Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK, S. F. J. TRABUE

CRADDOCK & TRABUE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL PRACTICE in the Court of Appeals, the Federal Courts, and in the Circuit Court of the Commonwealth, and in the Courts of Franklin, and in all other courts held in the counties of Franklin and city of Frankfort.

Office over John M. Helms' boot and shoe store, on Main street.

P. U. MAJOR, W. L. JETT

MAJOR & JETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE in the Federal

Courts in the State, and in the Circuit Court of

Franklin, and in all other courts

held in the county of Franklin and city of Frank-

fort.

Office over John M. Helms' boot and shoe store,

on Main street.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE in the Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Kentucky, and in the Circuit Court of Carrollton, in conjunction with W. P. D. Bush, and also the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owenton.

Jan 1st.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE in the Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Kentucky, and in the Circuit Court of Carrollton, in conjunction with W. P. D. Bush, and also the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owenton.

Jan 1st.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE in the Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Kentucky, and in the Circuit Court of Carrollton, in conjunction with W. P. D. Bush, and also the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owenton.

Jan 1st.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE in the Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Kentucky, and in the Circuit Court of Carrollton, in conjunction with W. P. D. Bush, and also the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owenton.

Jan 1st.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE in the Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Kentucky, and in the Circuit Court of Carrollton, in conjunction with W. P. D. Bush, and also the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owenton.

Jan 1st.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE in the Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Kentucky, and in the Circuit Court of Carrollton, in conjunction with W. P. D. Bush, and also the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owenton.

Jan 1st.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE in the Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble,